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THE WORK of organizing the Queensland sugar industry is being pushed forward with some vigor and is likely to eventuate in a strong association being formed very much on the lines laid down by us last month, which lines were similar to those advocated by the sugar conference held fifteen months ago in Mackay. It now rests for the growers and manufacturers in the various sugar districts to complete the formation of, or strengthen the already existing associations or unions, in order that each district may be thoroughly in touch with the central body, which we hope is destined to effectively represent the whole industry in all matters where a general consensus of opinion is to be expressed. No time should be lost and delegates with plenary powers should at once be elected to attend the conference which will take place in Bundaberg in the early part of next month. If this conference is well attended, not by persons acting on behalf of distant associations, but by actual delegates from those bodies, then a really sound commencement will have been made to draw the sugar people together, and establish an organization by means of which Dr. Maxwell's splendid services will be placed at the disposal of every cane farmer in the State. There is of course much to be done before the organization can become a living and active factor in promoting the welfare of our industry, but no time is to be lost, otherwise the years, as in the past, may be allowed to slip by with nothing being done. Dr. Maxwell's engagement with the Queensland Government is only for five years, and at least one of the five years will be in actual operation. Nothing can illustrate the necessity of the organization better than the difficulty which must be experienced by Dr. Maxwell in making the report upon the sugar industry which he has undertaken to supply to Mr. Barton, the Commonwealth Prime Minister. The information required to make that report complete should really be gathered by an organized body, for the thousand and one details necessary to a full and comprehensive grasp of the whole question are not easily obtainable by any single individual. It cannot be expected that Dr. Maxwell will go from district to district, and from farm to farm, collecting all the minute facts that go to make up the whole of the information dealing with the industry, and by so much must the task he has undertaken be the more difficult. At the same time even after the report has been made there are still all the facts required to enable the work of the sugar experiment stations to be carried out along all lines which will do the greatest amount of good. There is also the information on sugar matters, the results of experiments and the particular problems awaiting solution which must be known both to Dr. Maxwell and to the cane growers and sugar manufacturers. We believe it is safe to say that every intelligent man connected with the sugar industry has considerable, if not unbounded, faith in Dr. Maxwell and the work he is undertaking, but to make that work of value, to put a crown of effectiveness upon it, there is an absolute necessity for the sugar experiment stations, their organization and his staff, to be brought into close and easy communication with the people spread up and down the scattered districts along our seaboard. It would be well if those engaged in the industry recognized this, and at once took active steps in the direction which has been indicated. We are well within the mark when we venture to assert that Dr. Maxwell himself is not too sanguine of success attending his work.

### SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPHS IN PLAGUE.

This disease furnishes a striking illustration of the advance of modern medicine. Not until 1894 did positive knowledge of its true nature become known. Now its cause, method of propagation and the means to prevent its spread are matters of scientific certainty. It is to Pasteur and his contemporary, Koch, in their establishment of bacteriology as a science, that credit is due for the possibility of this discovery, and to a Japanese physician, Dr. Kitasato, a student in the laboratory of Koch and Yersin, and a pupil of the Pasteur Institute, that we are indebted for the discovery itself. When in 1894 the plague was epidemic in Hongkong, with hundreds dying daily, great apprehension existed on the part of Japan, and, accordingly Drs. Kitasato and Aoyama, with assistants, were commissioned by the Japanese Government to visit Hongkong and there study the disease, the former to make bacteriological investigation and the latter to report upon its clinical and pathological characteristics. The report of Kitasato announcing the discovery of the plague bacillus was published by the University of Tokyo.

The death rate from the plague varies from different epidemics, and is estimated at from 50 to 90 per cent. It varies, however, apparently according to nationalities. From the official reports of the epidemic in Hongkong in 1894, the death rate of the several nationalities was as follows: Chinese, 93.4 per cent; Indians,

If the people do not back him up by forming the organization which he declared to be necessary. We shall await the results of the June conference with the keenest interest. Upon it will largely depend all further efforts to promote the establishment of a sugar association, embracing the whole colony. In the election of officers to control that association the broadest-minded men we have should be chosen, while it should be recognized that reasonable representation must be given to each district in the general control of the executive of the body. That this will be done we have every hope, and, as stated above, it rests now with the manufacturers and farmers to do their share of the work in sending delegates to Bundaberg, not to talk only, but with power to act on behalf of their respective districts.—Queensland Sugar Journal.

OMAHA, Neb., August 3.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is in the city on his way from Lincoln to Sioux City to investigate the condition of the corn crop of Western Iowa. The Secretary left Washington several days ago to make a personal inspection of crop conditions and has visited several of the more important crop-producing States. Speaking of his trip this morning, he said:

"I decided to make a personal inspection of conditions in the corn and wheat belt of the United States, not so much to get an idea of the percentage of damage as to investigate the cause of the present conditions and to discover, if possible, how to improve in the future. We have plenty of people in the different parts of the country making reports direct to Washington or to the representatives of the Department in the different States who can report the percentage of damage correctly, and we have travelling agents who make reports to headquarters, but I thought I would like to see the condition for myself.

"Corn is somewhat seriously injured in all of the States of the corn belt; how much, I cannot pretend to say. Our monthly bulletin, to be issued on August 10, will give the per cent. You people here are not going to starve; it is only a question of how much money you will put into the bank. If I were a Nebraska farmer now I would feed wheat instead of selling it at the present prices and I would feed wheat instead of corn at the present prices.

"I am a little bit surprised that you people here do not raise more sugar beets as the soil and climate are suited for that purpose. They will stand drought well. There is not a farmer in Nebraska doing anything as profitable as the raising of sugar beets would be, if the pulp were fed to dairy cattle and the sugar sold to factories.

"Nebraska is not keeping pace with other States in this matter. There is a large increase all along the line. We now use 200,000,000 tons of sugar and by-products, and the demand is constantly growing. Other States are increasing their output very rapidly. From memory and in round numbers the following figures will show something of the output. Three years ago we produced 36,000,000 tons; two years ago 56,000,000 tons; last year 82,000,000 tons, and this year the prospects are that we will produce 100,000,000 tons. There will be over forty factories running this fall, and the demand is much greater than the United States can supply under its flag, including all of the islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. What we are now making in the United States will not be more than half the amount consumed in this country, so that for Nebraska farmers this offers the best opening I know of."

Japanese, 90; Eurasians, 100; Europeans, 18.2. The small relative percentage of deaths among Europeans is attributed to the European blood and stamina, to their early treatment, and to confidence in the European medical attendants.

An interesting suggestion as to the cause of the prevalence of this disease among the Indians and Chinese is offered by Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., formerly assistant secretary of agriculture, to the effect that it may be because these people are so badly fed, living on rice and other grains, which contain very little protein. As compared with wheat, oats, Indian corn and rye, by the protein standard, rice is poor food. Additional credence may be given to this theory from the fact that plague so often accompanies famine.—Boston Transcript.

### DR. HELD'S COSTLY NAP.

Dr. R. Johnston Held, a New York scientist, a few nights ago completed a written page 5,332 of a treatise on diseases of the eye, ear and nose, upon which he had been working for years, and which, it was expected, would bring fame and fortune to the author. Then he sat back in his chair and enjoyed a smoke. He fell off into a nap, and while napping his cigar ignited the cloth of the table upon which he had placed his manuscript. He was awakened by the smell of burning paper. Before he could extinguish the flames his treatise was a mass of ashes.

## B A R G A I N S E X T R A O R D I N A R Y

## BARGAIN WEEK

A Bargain is Twice a Bargain  
when Both Parties are Pleased.

### Ribbon Sale

ALMOST A MILE of Fancy Silk Ribbons, 4 inches wide, every shade, every yard fresh & dainty:

15c

### Silkoline

..... HALF A HUNDRED PIECES.....  
..... of figured goods at.....

12½c

This assortment is of special value and at this price is a sacrifice.

### Cushion Covers

.... YOUR CHOICE FROM OUR....  
.... ENTIRE STOCK.....

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## Some Special Selections

Dainty and pretty.

### Chenille Table Covers

TWENTY DOZEN  
5x4 in all shades

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### Children's Gingham Dresses

..... SIZES 2, 3, 4 and 5.....  
..... must all go at.....

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SIX  
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### LADIES' CHEMISE

In all Sizes from 34 to 42;  
a beautiful assortment

## Note This Offer

### Ladies' Corset Covers

Excellent values, dainty garments trimmed with embroidery or lace.

An absolutely New Stock—25c, 45c and 50c.

## PACIFIC IMPORT CO.

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PROGRESS BLOCK, FORT STREET.

## VIOLATING THE LAW

(Continued from Page 1.)

and comply with his regulations. These dealers think they have the right to buy the tobacco in the fields and sell it from their stores because they have paid the one tax of \$6 a year. This illegal practice the internal revenue authorities now intend to break up, and any one wishing to sell leaf tobacco, who is not a grower of said tobacco, must comply with all the conditions of the law as a registered manufacturer. By this means only can the collector keep track of the tobacco raised in his district, and prevent fraud and evasion of the law. While perhaps the amount of tax involved is not very large, it is important, as otherwise no account of the tobacco grown can be kept. Unless the law is enforced it would be possible for the tobacco to be sold to these Chinese and Japs, who can further evade the law by packing cigars in boxes upon which a stamp has already been placed and used, but not cancelled.

Now that a public warning has been given, the internal revenue authorities intend to prosecute any person or persons found violating the law.

### "M. LE COL. BRYAN."

French Newspaper Sets Forth Some Facts as to His Eventful Career.

In a paper published in the south of France is found an amusing account of the early life and exploits of Col. Bryan. The story, it appears, was written by the Paris correspondent of the provincial paper, and is based, so the writer avers, on information furnished by friends of the candidate who have been prominent at the French capital.

The Westerner who filled the Frenchman so full of new and startling information must have smiled to himself as he read in cold print the statement that "M. le Col. Bryan first came into fame as one of the strange, half-savage band of cowboys who roamed over the Far West fighting the Indians and wild beasts. Imitating, perhaps, the custom of the Indian chiefs, each of the cowboys bore a nickname based on some of his exploits as a hunter or fighter. Thus M. le Col. Bryan's title among his rough but brave and sturdy comrades was Silver Bill, the dead shot. After the treaty of peace was signed with the Indians at Chicago in 1896, Col. Bryan went out of the cattle business and became one of the bonanza farmers of the West. He can now sit on his back stoop, as the rear veranda is called in America, and look over his fields of corn stretching farther than the eye can reach in every di-

rection. As a result of his early training on the plains, where he spent months at a time without an opportunity of talking to another human being, the candidate for President is extremely taciturn and can hardly be persuaded to express his opinion on the issues of the campaign. He is the author of a book of adventure called "The First Battle," in which some of his encounters with the Indians of the Tammany and other tribes are described at length.

"In the effort to partially neutralize the strength of M. le Colonel among the cowboys and Indians who make up the largest part of the voting population west of the Allegheny Mountains, the Republicans have nominated M. le Roosevelt for Vice-President. M. le Roosevelt is one of the leading cowboys in America, and is especially famous for once having vanquished a grizzly bear in a single combat. During the present campaign M. le Col. Roosevelt has ridden a series of horses all over the country, giving ex-

### THE HIGH HAT TABOOED.

To make your appearance in certain parts of Bohemia in a high silk hat is said to be distinctly dangerous. You would not only have it knocked off and trampled out of shape, but also stand a good chance of being knocked out of shape yourself. This hatred of the tall hat is due to the fact that it is more commonly worn in Vienna and other German portions of the empire than outside Germanic Austria. The Czechs and the other races that make up the dominion of the Emperor Francis Joseph object to the predominance of the German and show their hatred by assailing the tall hat and, of course, in other ways.

## HERE'S TO MEN OF MIGHT

HERE'S TO YOUTH WITH ALL ITS JOYS.  
HERE'S TO HAPPINESS AND HEALTH.  
HERE'S TO NATURE'S REMEDY.



Weak Men Can Be Cured.

The effects of illness can be removed, the full strength of nerves and muscles can be restored and the old vim and snap be felt once more.

### Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

Unlike anything that has ever been sold before. Not "as good," but better, stronger, more durable, more pleasant to use, than any other electric body appliance on earth. It restores health by pumping a gentle stream of electricity into the weak parts while you sleep. It gives a current which you feel all the time, but it never burns or blisters as do the old-style belts. It has a perfect regulator and my special cushion electrodes.

My Belt cures all pain and weakness in from 30 to 60 days. Call and see it, or write today for my beautifully illustrated 80-page book, full of happy tidings for sick people. Sent free.

Dr. M. G. McLaughlin,

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